JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The American Press on the Founder of the New York Herald.

(From the New York Sun, June 3.)

The founder of the New York HERALD died a little after five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in 1795, and came to the United States in 1819, and to New York in 1822. He was employed in subordlnate posts in the press here, in Charleston, in Washington and in Philadelphia, and he undertook a commercial school in Ann street in this city, but it was not successful. He commenced the HERALD on May 6, 1835. From that time forward his career has been one of unqualified professional success. Under his control the Heralp has attained an enormous circulation and an advertising business almost without precedent, its annual profits ranging, as we suppose, between half a million and three-quarters of a million of dollars.

No man has ever been more steadily and carnestly devoted to any object than Mr. Bennett to the HERALD. No other interest, no other passion, has disputed its place in his attention or his labors. For these thirty-seven years his mind has been constantly engaged in this one absorbing pursuit. His country, his church, his friends, his life, he has found in his newspaper alone, and his one constant aim has been to increase its prestige and extend its

It is commonly said that the great success of the It is commonly said that the great successful the Herath is primarily due to the enterprise and talent it has displayed in the collection of news. This remark contains some truth; but it is not the essential truth by any means. The chief ele-This remark contains some truth; but it is not the essential truth by any means. The chief elements which have given to the Heralb such popularity are of a more intellectual and a more personal character. These elements are Mr. Bennett's genius, his wit, his extraordinary independence of mind, his originality—amounting often to a fascinating kind of eccentricity, and his moral courage. These it is that have made the Heralb and othese its industry and its expenditures as newspaper, however remarkable, have been substitute.

and these its industry and its expenditures as a newspaper, however remarkable, have been subsidiary.

An invaluable service which Mr. Bennett has rendered to the press has been to emancipate it from the domination of sects, parties, chiques, and of what is called society. Before him a really independent newspaper was unknown, and now there is a number of them, and they are increasing. Mr. Bennett's mental independence and moral courage were alike absolute and uncompromising. There was nothing which he so much hated as the idea of being owned, managed, or dictated to by anybody. Before everything else it was his rule, his policy, his religion to follow the conclusions and promptings of his own mind; to do and to say what he himself thought proper. He revolted at every scheme to shape and induence his action. Flattery, however cumingly administered, he despised; and those who imagined they could use him for their own purposes were sure to be convinced of their mistake in a way as surprising to them as it was diverting to the public. This fidelity to his own ideas and his own ends was not qualified by any necessity for much social intercourse, or for co-operation with other men, or by any regard for conventional assumptions. The greatest magnate was no more to him than any common man, and he castigated the one just as readily as the other. Accordingly he had few triends, and of those still fewer were intellectually his equals. Even in his early life, before he had begun the Herald, he does not appear to have cared much for companionshlp, and yet he was never misanthropic. His manners were courtly and elegant, without pretension and without affectation, and no man could be more charming to those admitted to his society. He was always liked by his employes and assistants, but he never sought for advice, and those who proved the recommendation of the management of the was never misanthropic. His manners were courtly and elegant, without pretension and without affectation, and no man could be more charming to those n An invaluable service which Mr. Rennett has ren

experience, observation and reflection rather than of much study or reading. He was not learned, in the usual sense of that word, but he possessed an extraordinary stock of general and often of recondite information. He had a strong tendency to paradox, and his delight in whimsical views of men and things made his conversation as entertaining as his writings. He was essentially skeptical. He knew men by instinct, and saw through their motives at a giance, especially the bad ones; and he was rarely taken in by an impostor. Credulity he despised, the merely commonplace was nauseous to him; a sham excited his scorn; fools were his playthings; and solemn, respectable humbugs he loved to pounce upon and tear to pieces. And so he lived his life and fought his battle, misunderstood, feured, as salied, hated and courted as few men have ever and fought his battle, misunderstood, feared, as-sailed, hated and courted as few men have ever been; and yet through the whole of it walking in his own path and acting according to his own uninfluenced will and opinions as few have ever been able to do.

It is easy now to say that Mr. Bennett would have been a greater or a better man if he had possessed

lt is easy now to say that Mr. Bennett would have been a greater or a better man if he had possessed a more confiding heart and more delicate moral sensibilities; if his mind had been believing rather than skeptical; and if he had been the follower of a party or a creed rather than their gay and laughing critic, using parties and creeds for his own pleasure, even when he seemed to favor or to serve them. But those who dwell upon these defects should remember that in his domestic relations he was most affectionate and generous, and that in his relations to others he was always honest and truthful, never defrauding or deceiving any one. And who can affirm that if he had been constituted otherwise than he was he would have suited his day and generation so well as he has done, or that he could have played so large or so useful a part upon the stage of the world? The peculiar instruments of Providence are not always selected or fashioned to meet with our conventional approbation; and so let us leave the last judgment upon this man who has now gone to his account with that dread tribunal whose love and wisdom are alike infinite, and whose scatence is beyond the possibility of error.

From the New York Tribune, June 3.1 Toward sundown of Saturday night, when millions of laborers were closing the work of the week, one of the most untiring workingmen of the ag finished his life and his labor together. The great machine he built through so many toilsome years works on without changing a pulsation at his departure. At the head of its columns still stands the familiar announcement, "James Gordon Bennett, Proprietor," though the first of the name is in his coffin and the second is at sea, not aware of the altered meaning in the standing types. His heirs will give to his grave all the dignity and respect which may lie in massive and costly marble; but his journal is his true monument.

It is easy to build a sepulchre of any form, with any meaning you please. Even the epitaph is a matter depending on your own taste or fancy or that of a clever friend. But nothing can change or falsify the record of a public life, nor make the monument reared by a man's life-long labor anything but a true criterion of his character and test of his value. Mr. Bennett will not be judged in

ching but a true criterion of his character and test of his value. Mr. Bennett will not be judged in future by what he was, but by what he accomplished. The passions, the hates, the controversies of the past will all fade away from memory in another generation; but the Herald will remain the permanent and visible proof of what there was in the heart and the intellect of its founder.

Viewing his life from this point of view it was completely successful. He had no other aim than to make a great and lucrative newspaper. In his days of poverty and privation he boasted with gay defance that, in spite of all the malice of his enemies, he would one day make the Herald produce \$50,000 annually. He probably thought this prophecy exaggerated, but he lived to see it dwindled into absurdity by its tenfold accomplishment. He attained this great result by no trick, no luck, no accident. There was never seen a more logical and necessary issue of a given course of action. He was a man of extraordinary capacity. He has written so little of late years that elderly people have forgotten and young people never have known that no journalist in the country excelled him in the power of commenting upon current events in the way most acceptable to a large majority of readers. He had a good temper and a geniality which were purely professional, having no relation whatever to his todsome and sombre life. At a time when drunkenness was the rule among people of his craft he was as frugal and abstemious as an Arab. An Iron constitution enable him to do the work

of three ordinary men, without either fever or fatigue. To these qualifications was added a gift which is common enough now, but which at the time when he began his career was so rare that it partook of the exceptional quality of genius. He understood the value of news. He may almost be said to be the inventor of journalism in its latest and highest development as a means of disseminating all accessible contemporaneous intelligence. He was the first journalist who went to meet the news half way. This was the sole secret of his success. All the sensations, scandais and fleree wranglings of his earlier years did very little to advance or retard the march of his great newspaper. When he began that long and desperate battle with a hostile fate in the dark Wall street ceilar the victory was assured to him beforehand by his inexhaustible energy and his infallible journalist in stinet.

By adhering to certain true principles of journal-By adhering to certain true principles of journalism he made the greatest material—that is to say, pecuniary success—in that profession which the world has yet seen. This is perhaps as much in the world has yet seen. This is perhaps as much in the way of example as the world has any right to expect from any one man. Beyond this it certainly receives nothing more than warning from the founder of the Herald. He attempted no more than the establishment of a newspaper. Others have followed him in the same path with equal success, and now the only journalism which looks to the future for a constantly widening sphere of power and induence is that which alms, not only to gather and edit each day the whole world's history for the preceding day, but, so far as possible, in addition, to lead and train the honest thought of the world. This is an immense plan, impossible to be accomplished perfectly by the present resources of any journal.

[From the Courrier des Etats-Unis, June 3.] The career of James Gordon Bennett has been one of the most remarkable yet ever witnessed in this country, where so many remarkable careers are developed. In order to appreciate his character we must look at it from a double standpoint. We must consider, on one hand, the prodigious impulse which he has given to the American press as regards enterprise and publicity, and the position which he has made for himself in this movement. On the other hand, we have to regard the influence of his formidable activity on the public and private morals of the country and the measure of praise which is due to him for the course followed by the fournal of which he has been the inspiring spirit. Mr. Bennett has more than any other man in the United States contributed to spread among the masses the habit of knowing and examining for themselves the events of day, which contain for those who understand them the best information of practical life. In the rapid times we are living every man should follow the current of history from day to day, for the facts necessarily accumulated are worth more than mere casoning, more than the essays of dectrinaires and reasoning, more than the essays of dectrinaires and propagators of opinions. From this point of view the system of drawing news from all sources and publishing it with the greatest possible rapidity—a system of which Mr. Bennett has been the most indefatigable agent—is certainly the ideal of modern journalism. From this standpoint Mr. Bennett has been an originator. He was the first to perceive the vein, and he has used it with supreme intelligence. He was on the right road, and he succeeded. A journal of news in this country is the first need of the people, and in this respect Mr. Bennett has merited the success which has answered his efforts. He has deserved the place his journal has taken in the American press—the first among them all—and the fortune he has gained, which is said to be considerable.

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From a moral standpoint his character has given rise to much controversy. He had many friends and many enemies. This must necessarily be the case with a man who for forty years has made it his calling to serve the one and oppose the other, and whose character has been judged from different aspects, according to the interests which he sustained and attacked. This is the most thorny part of journalism. There remains, however, a general impression, which we believe will find little gainsay, and that is that Mr. Bennett, in the course of his long career, has raised the standard of the journalistic profession, in which he has given liberal employment and scope for the exercise of their faculties to a number of distinguished men who have spread through his powerful agency a vast amount of useful information, just ideas and elevated sentiments.

Journalism thus understood merits the place it occupies among modern powers, and it owes that place to a great extent to Mr. Bennett, whose teachings and experience have become a sure guide for the press of this country—a press which, to do it justice, is daily gaining in intelligence and dignity. In appreciating the influence of the Herald from this point of view, it is necessary to leave out of account the question of principles and political conviction, for with Mr. Bennett mobility of opinion has almost been systematic. He has rather been a mirror than a guide, reflecting all the impressions and giving them to the world with all the inconstacy of events and interests, for he cared more to farnish material to public opinion than to direct it. The judgment which contemporaries and posterity will pronounce upon him will be varied and in some respects perhaps justly severe.

In short, the name of James Gordon Bennett is one of those which will remain most profoundly engraved on the memory of the intelligent portion of the American people. It is the name of a man which

(From the New York Register, June 3.1

Gordon Bennett, the leader of American journalistic enterprise, has departed this life; but the grand institution which he created and established will continue for centuries to come to carry his name and fame to all the people throughout the

There are few enterprising newspapers in the United States which have not among their corps a representative who has been at some time con-United States which have not among their corps a representative who has been at some time connected in some way with the Herald. Certainly there is not a journal among them which is not indebted in a great measure for public appreciation to the pioneer enterprise of James Gordon Bennett.

The feature of enterprise which at this time charterizes and distinguishes the press of America and has placed it so far in advance of that of any of the nations of the Old Word may be said to have originated in the establishment of the telegraph in this country, and Mr. Bennett fortunately was ready to appreciate its advantages and had a paper of his own which he determined should be a news paper in every sense of the word; and the Herald has ever continued to encourage the great enterprises which, within the last thirty years, have placed America in the foremost rank of the nations of the earth.

It may be said of Mr. Bennett that he lived double the number of his years. While in active life he was accustomed to perform the work of two ordinary men. He died at a good old age, with a mind as vigorous as in his youth. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the people at last began to understand him better and appreciated his enterprise and his patriotism. Nothing consoled him more for his arduous labors of the past than the cordial recognition not only by his countrymen, but the people throughout the world, of the success of his last enterprise—the discovery of Livingstone in the wilds of Africa.

As he expressed it to his most intimate friends, this generous recognition of his services to mankind prepared him to throw off his harness, and, in the words of his favorite Scotch bard,

Lay me doun and dec. From the New York Commercial Advertiser. June 3.1

A remarkable chapter in the history of American ournalism closes with the death of James Gordon Repnett. The Scottish lad who landed at Halifax fifty-three years ago, poor in purse, but rich in the qualities requisite for success in a new, rough ountry, drifted naturally toward New York, and found here an ample field for the exercise of his energies. Born not to serve, but to rule, and restive under conditions which gave small scope to his enterprising spirit, he steadily advanced, step by step, through experiment after experiment, to the place which nature had fitted him to fill. Boston gave him employment as salesman in a shop and as proof reader in a printing house. Charleston gave him work as translator and general assistant in a newspaper office. New York offered him unprofitable chances as school teacher, lecturer, newspaper reporter, contributor and correspondent—and then, tiring of labor which had become distasteful as well as uncertain, he dritted to Philadelphia, where fell into the hands of anscrupulous politicians, who fleeced him, he had run the gauntlet, pelted by the way, had been bruised but not disabled, smitten but not daunted, and the stormy experiences of sixteen years of wanderings and buffets in America had prepared him for the work of revolutionizing American journalism. In May, 1835, he began his independent career, humbly enough, in the obscurity of a Wall-street callar—the birthplace of the New York Herallo. The time and the man had come. There was no "live" morning newspaper in the city at that day. News was a commodity to which very little attention was paid, even by the most experienced journalists; ponderous disquisitions in the editorial columns of the leading journals and a few scraps of foreign and domestic intelligence were all that the citizens of New York received in return for their subscription money; "paragraphing" was unknown, and reporters were at a discount. Mr. Bennett changed all this in the twinkling of an eye. The first number of the Herald dropped into the streets of the city like a bombshell, sending out a loud report, scattering firebrands in all directions, and startling alike the sleepy editors and the astounded public. Bennett believed that the active town needed an active mouthplece, and he was shrewd in seizing the tempting opportunity. He filled the Herallo day after day with pithy, crackling paragraphs, chiefly upon local topics; he peppered everyin a shop and as proof reader in a printing house. Charleston gave him work as trans-

body and everything with his small shot; he had nothing to lose and everything to gain, and he paid no respect whatever to old traditions or old customs. The town started, wondered, laughed—bought the paper—read his paper—advertised in his paper—and his paper was a success. Bennett was not the man to stop in the first flush of victory. Like Mirabeau, his motto was audacity, andacity, always audacity; and audacity won the fight. A new life was infused into the journalism of the country by the little dingy penny sheets, and the success of the first real newspaper of New York naturally stimulated the rivalry which has produced in these later years so many great and profitable journals, each of which fills its own place, and none of which dare to be as absolutely heavy and stupid as all our papers were when the Herald first made its bow.

The essential element of its first success was the element of novelty, and extravagance was the inevitable consequence. For the past twenty years it has been clebrated as a diligent collector of the news of the world and as the greatest of our mediums for public advertising. Its management has been filleral, its reputation established and its profits enormous. Mr. Bennett gave to it his undivided attention until the infirmatics of advancing age compelled him to retire from active life. He cared for nothing but the Herald, and the Herald more than repaid his care. Now that he has passed away from the scene of his long strife and his diligent labor men will give him the credit of having done more for the development of journalism in the United States than any one who preceeded him.

[From the New York Evening Express, June 3.] The event anticipated all last week took place at five P. M. on Saturday. For just flity years Mr. Bennett resided in the United States, and an account of his early struggles and later success are set forth in a notice elsewhere. The HERALD was started in 1835, and up to the period of his death he gave to it the impress of his genius and great talent as a caterer of news. In this department of journalism Mr. Bennett was, we think, without a rival. He spared neither labor, expense nor effort of any kind to eclipse all others in gathering up intelligence from all parts of the country, and, as he became able to do so, from all parts of the world. When there was no quick communication by mail he ran his horse expresses and sent out his carrier pigeons, and when there was no telegraph he estab-lished relays and almost post routes to the earliest news. The word n-e-w-s well illustrated his eagerness to secure it from North, South, East and West. When his rivals would not co-operate with him he worked by himself, and with a will that never tired and an energy that never flagged. His labors, when he first started the Hebald in 1825 and issued it from a dingy cellar in Wall street, were herculean. He was owner, editor, money and news reporter, dramatic writer, the distributor of his paper with his own hands, and worked at least sixteen hours a day, month in and month out, and indeed until his success was assured. His early life was impressed with the career of two very opposite men—the great Napoleon, whose power was so marked upon Europe up to the battle of Waterloo, and in a quiet, but far more effective way by the autoblography of Benjamin Franklin. In 1822 he came to the United States with \$25 in his pocket, a good fit-out of clothing and a determination to succeed. He was a capable teacher of good English and of French, which he always spoke well. He tried bookkeeping, but did not succeed; lecturing, and falled: translations of Spanish and French, but there was then (1824) no demand for his services, and so he led a most varied life. He at tached himself early to the democratic party, and to the fortunes of Andrew Jackson, and where others were faithless to the old hero he was true, and at much personal sacrifice. His early career in the United States was alternately in Hallfax, Boston and Charleston; but nearly forty years of it were passed in this city, where in time he made his mark as the most darling, reckless and successful journalist of the country. The first paper he started, the Globe, died; the second, which was burned out four months after the paper was started, and not long before the great fire of December, 1835. The incidents of the great fire, indeed, were recorded with so much quickness and accuracy as to astonish the people. And so Mr. Bennett went on, with rising prosperity, to the dead, and Mr. Bennett went only to we have a capenda to well in the first p well illustrated his eagerness to secure it from North, South, East and

f his death.

The opinions of the living avail nothing for the ead, and Mr. Bennett was only too willing to leave ad, and Mr. Bennett was only too willing to leave learthly things behind him, and to take his de-

For that undiscovered country From whose bourn no traveller returns, For that undiscovered country
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No man of his time was more intensely parsonal, and at times hateful, than Mr. Bennett. His will was law, his purpose uncompromising, his impressions often unjust, and his journal at times extremely sensational, personal and vindictive; but in his later career there seemed to be a softening of old asperities, a just esteem for others, and a desire to deal fairly with men and public questions.

To have conducted a leading and successful journal in this city for hearly forty years, one must of course have made enemies; but if this be true, of course have made enemies; but if this be true, Mr. Bennett also had his many friends and admirers. He gave blows and received them back again, and if he was merciless upon others, others were equally merciless upon him; and so on earth all these accounts are settled, and the worst enemy he has will pray that the good he has done, whether in the creation or diffusion of knowledge, the creation and distribution of wealth, may live after him. Newspapers certainly owe to him a revolution in the early dissemination of intelligence, and in providing cheap newspapers for the million.

(From the New York Evening Mail, June 3.1

proprietor of the New York Herald, died a little after five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The morning papers of yesterday and to-day have given full and almost exhaustive records of the career of the veteran journalist, and have left little to be said in the way of narrative or of comment. Still, every newspaper in the land will have its own criticism to make upon the remarkable struggles through which Mr. Bennett fought his way up from poverty and obscurity to nower and wealth. No such fight was ever be fore made, and it is not likely to be imitated. There is no doubt that the hero of it would have been glad to blot out some part of its records, but as much can be said of many of his opponents, who carried on political and journalistic contests with a venom and unscrupulousness that would not be tolerated now. It is due to Mr. Bennett to say, however, that prosperity made him more lenient to his ene mies, more disposed to do them full justice and less inclined to carry on a violent personal warfare. The death of so able and successful a journalist,

and of one who has so long been prominent as a leader in journalism, will be everywhere regarded as an exceedingly important event. The energy, perseverance, creative genius and indomitable will which have been signalized in Mr. Bennett's career. cannot go out of the world without leaving a vacancy that will be widely felt. The records of journalism show no parallel to the progress made by Mr. Bennett from the time when he began publishing his little, one-cent New York Herald, in a Wall street cellar, to the time when he created for the use of the same paper the stately marble structure from which the Herald is now issued. structure from which the HERALD is now issued.

The building up of such a power as the HERALD has been a great work. No paper has ever been more thoroughly and constantly moulded by the will and purposes of its founder, yet it has for many years been an impersonal organ of independent opinion. The position it gained by its earlier bids for notoriety was held by genuine newspaper enterprise and by improvement in the quality of its contents.

opinion. The position it gained by its carner bids for notorlety was held by granuine newspaper enterprise and by improvement in the quality of its contents.

It is greatly to Mr. Bennett's credit that he has always been so warmly esteemed by those who have been in his service. From the highest to the lowest of those who have helped to make the Herald, we believe there is but one testimony as to his quick and sure recognition and reward of ability, fidelity and industry. We have known or many instances of Mr. Bennett's liberality to faithful employes that have never been made public. In all cases we have heard him spoken of with gratitude and attection by those who have come into closest relations with him.

There is much to be learned from the half century of journalistic experience which Mr. Bennett passed through. We trust that some competent biographer will tell the story without fear or layor or suppression. Let the world know the whole man, just as he was and with all his salient traits fully brought to light. The biographer should remember that some of those who have formed and expressed the harshest judgments of Mr. Bennett's earlier career have become warm personal friends, and have learned to admire the strong and good elements that entered into the composition of the most successful of journalists.

The man himself was little understood by the millions who felt his power as a journalist. To some he appeared to be a sort of Mephistopheles, to whom nothing was sacred, and who served no cause in earnest. In the earlier days of the Herald he was regarded as the founder of what was called "The Satanic School of Journalism." Politicians dreaded, while they could not understand the lar-reaching sagacity of the Independent policy adopted by Mr. Bennett when he established the Herald. Before that he had sought a small loan from politicians whose fortunes he had helped to make. The 'repulse he met with in that early period of his career was his greatest good fortune. It tanght him that ealtors must not depend

A natural hater of all shams, and with a gift for sarcastic humor seldom possessed, it is not strange that in his hard fought battles for power he often outraged the sensibilities of good men. Yet who can teil how much the moral and religious and reformatory movements of our time were indebted to the keen and remorseless criticisms of the

Refald, which was sure to detect any inconsistencies, weaknesses or errors? Seeking, first, to make the Herald lively and readable, he accomplished that purpose and maintained its independence by refusing to allow its opinions to be influenced or anticipated. No one could foretell what the Herald would say, but every one knew that it would say something in its own style and in pursuance of its own often mysterious policy. Readers were puzzed, but they kept en trying to solve ever fresh problems. They were irritated, but they continued to expect something more satisfactory. Occasionally the victims of a long series of attacks would be gratified with a most unexpected blow in behalf of their cause. But underneath all its masks and through all its tortuous windings there was a calm, cool and steady purpose that never wavered. The apparent buffoonery of months would turn out to have covered a most serious design. A long series of inexplicable vacillations would lead the readers of the Herald to a point where its clear expression of definite opinion would strike their minds as the unanswerable summing up of the whole case.

In the long record of such a paper as the Herald there can be found much to condemn that we need not now rake up out of the dead past. Let us rather now think of the good features that have survived while so much of what was evil has long since ceased. It was a great and infinitely useful achievement that Mr. Bennett accomplished in the mere building up of a newspaper like the Herald. To his daring enterprise, liberality, indefatigable zeal, wonderful judgment and tact are due the exemplification of what dally journals should be as tellers of the world's news more than to the labors of any half-dozen other men. In this prime function of the journalist Ar. Bennett far excelled any of his contemporaries.

As a leader of opinion Mr. Bennett cannot occupy a high place in history. He doubted, ridiculed and opposed nearly all reforms until they had fought their motives to become the advocate of reforma

[From the Philadelphia Age, June 3.7 The death of this distinguished journalist occurred on Saturday, in New York. He had reached the ripe age of seventy-two years, and after a career checkered with many vicissitudes had attained the highest success in the pursuit to which his life was devoted. We do not know that he ever turned from it; and at an age when rest with political honors would have been acceptable to most men he declined the mission to France which Mr. Lincoln offered to him. That, too, might have been peculiarly acceptable to him, for, though born in Scotland he was of French parentage, and had more of the French than the Scotch or the American

peculiarly acceptable to him, for, though born in Scotland he was of French parentage, and had more of the French than the Scotch or the American character. He was familiar, too, with European languages, and though enjoying few advantages in youth, he had found opportunity to make and extend an acquaintance with modern literature, lie came to this country a penniless lad, in 1819, and found his first employment in a book store. Then he made several unsuccessful ventures in journalism. In 1833 he came to Philadelphia, and associated himself with the proprietors of the Pennsylvanian in publishing that paper, in it, on the 24th of May, 1833, a patrnership is announced between Benjamin Mifflin, Rowland Parry, James Gordon Bennett, who, it is said, "has been connected with the editorial department since January last" and who assumes the functions of "the acting editor." We have on our shelves a complete file of our democratic predecessor. We take from it the above particulars, and we have glanced over its daily issues, in which some of the characteristics of Mr. Bennett's later style may be traced. We find him assuming the functions of reporter on the occasion of General Jackson's visit to this city, in May, 1833, and going on a committee to meet him as far as Baltimore. The journey is related with many of the minute and graphic touches that have since been a feature in the reporting of the HERALD, no doubt under the instruction of the head of the journal.

Vituperation or personality, instead of forming a feature of the baper, was not only avoided, but we find it positively reprobated and never resorted to. Certainly, it is a remarkable fact, that Mr. Bennett, then on the eve of a great success in New York, made no mark at all in this city. We are confirmed in this impression by the contemporary recollection of partnership announces the withdrawal of Mr. Bennett, and a paragraph in the same paper names Mr. Joseph C. Neal as the new editor. Whether hampered by circumstancess, or the control of others, or the tone of and publish in the *Pennsylvanian* of August 10, 1833, with the highest encomium on its merit. It was a letter from Thomas Jefferson addressed his godson, Thomas Jefferson Grotjan, and is follows:—

Your affectionate mother requests that I would address to you, as a namesake, senething which might have a naverable influence on the course of life you have to run. Few words are necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adore God, reverence and cherish your parents, love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than life. Be just, be true; murmur not at the ways of Providence, and the life into which you have entered will be the passage to one of eternal and inefable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your line will be under my regard. Farewell!

MONTICELLO, Jan. 10, 1824. of this Mr. Bennett says, in a letter asking for it for publication, "Out of the sacred volumes of Christianity I do not believe there exists a produc-tion equal to it in the world."

(From the Philadelphia Post, June 3.] The founder of the New York HERALD is dead.

The mind that conceived it, the hand that labored for it and the will that conquered every obstacle in the path of success are slient in death, but the great journal of the world will be a monument to his memory generations after those that mourn him to-day have been forgotten.

As a newspaper the Herald is the first in the world. The great London Times, with its immense income, the result of years of accumulation, cannot rival the energy of the Herald. It literally carried the war into Africa, and brought the first information of the triumph of Magdala to the Engligh government. It found Livingstone, and told the nation to which he belonged that he was safe. Whenever anything is going on in the world that is worth knowing the Herald will find it out and tell the world about it first. To the genius of Bennett is this magnificent spirit of the Herald due, and we can write no higher praise to his name than to point to his paper and say James Gordon Bennett created it. Mr. Greeley, in his autobiography, says that the only epitaph he asks is "Founder of the New York Tribune." and Mr. Bennett might well have cherished a similar pride, though for very different reasons. He was not, as Mr. Greeley was, a champion of right against any odds, but he effected a revolution in journalism. As a newspaper the HERALD is the first in the [From the Philadelphia Record, June 3.]

In the death of James Gordon Bennett, at the ripe age of seventy-six years, American journalism has lost one of its most famous representatives. It may be said with truth that no one of his compeers was ever so widely known, his name having spread all over the globe, and being a synonym of press enterprise and audacity. During his long and eventral career, American journalism has grown to be a far more able and powerful institution than in the early days of the famous paper which he founded. The history of his career is in some respects a history of the American press; and hence, though his death occurs at a moment crowded with exciting events of domestic and foreign politics, it cannot fall to produce a profound impression in every part of the country.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) The NEW YORK HERALD, although starting as smail sheet, in consequence of the energy, ability and perseverance displayed by Mr. Bennett, became

and perseverance displayed by Mr. Bennett, became a newspaper of wide circulation and extended induced throughout this country and Europe. In his activity in obtaining the freshest and most important news from all quarters, and in the liberal compensation paid for seeking out the latest intelligence Mr. Bennett was unrivalled, and the Heralto for thirty-seven years has been under his intelligent and unremitting supervision, and has been eminently successful. (From the New Haven Palladium, June 3.2) On Saturday the most successful of American journalists died. James Gordon Bennett finished his long and peculiar career. Few men have been

more maligned than he. Few have fought harder for their position, and few have shown more ability and energy in their work. In judging of Mr. Bennett as a journalist, it must be acknowledged that he is the father of the American newspaper as such. He it was who first gave news and fresh information of all kinds that prominent piace it now holds in the journalist's mind. And this was his great work. He created the news department. Politically his paper has been of peculiar influence, affecting all and every side at different times. As a man he was generous and kind to a remarkable degree. Though often accused of the contrary he was uniformly liked by the men under his employ. To no one man can so many newsmore maligned than he. Few have fought harder

paper men look back to with feelings of regard and thankfulness. His family ties were very strong, and it is a saddening thought that he died when the only ones whom he tenderly loved—his only son and daughter—were away in Europe. With the privilege given some few patient and hard workers he has lived to see his work completed and to leave it in the hands of ready successors. It is a great and useful work, if not the highest that he might have chosen.

[From the New Haven Courier, June 3.] That he was a man of marked ability, both as writer and business manager, the creation of the HERALD is indisputable proof. Whether his induence has been, on the whole, good or evil, men will ence has been, on the whole, good or evil, men will long dispute. He certainly did much to transform our newspapers from mere party organs to impartial chroniclers of the news, and his influence in that direction has been for the benefiting of the whole country. As a newspaper simply the Herald is unsurpassed in the world, and men of all shades of opinion look to its columns for full details of every notable event, whatever may be the opinion of its editors of the participants therein. As a barometer of public opinion the Herald has its office, and is useful even to those who regard strict adherence to one's own opinions as the test of virtue.

(From the Albany Argus (old "Albany Regency" under Van Buren), June 3.] The death of James Gordon Bennett terminates

the career of an extraordinary man-of one whose

genius and resources have left an impression upon his times, which will not be easily effaced. * * * When he sought to enter the editorial profession here he endeavored to connect himself with some of the political leaders; for the newspapers were then all through partisan. Mr. Van Buren, to whom the made the overture, did not respond to it warmly; and young Bennett, isolated in his position, and little inclined at any time to play the subordinate, was driven to a new venture. He established the HERALD in New York—an independent paper. It reflected his own views, his resentments and prejudices, but it was filled with the evidence of his energy and courage. The established papers, backed by political parties and ciliques, attempted to frown him down, to pooh-pooh him, to denounce him, to howl him down. He deserved some of this wrath; but as we look back at the contest our sympathies are all with the isolated young Scotchman as against the generals and colonels, professors and political ans who assumed to caunchate public opinion from their editorial tripods. ** * * * * He held that political organizations, conventions, caucuses, Tammany Halis, regular nominations, &c., were parts of a machinery which the press was to supersede. The journals were to control political opinion and editors name candidates. Some of this vision has been realized—not only here, where editor Greeley disputes the Presidency with General Grant, but in France, where editor Thiers sits on the vacant throne of the Bourbons and Napoleons; and in England, where Gladstone and Disruell fight behind the masked battery of the press. His paper grew in value and in character with time. But he never ceased to display his venturous energy. His correspondence from the Abyssinian expedition, from the German and French headquarters, and his parsuit of Ujii Livingstone, indicated how vital he was to the last. Nor did he rest for reputation on these occasional episodes. He was eager for information from all quarters, and, seeking, found it. A gentleman engaged in writing a history of our civil war for a London publisher told us that he had to rely upon the HERALD for information, to be found nowhere else.

The warfare of his early life passed, he liv of the political leaders; for the newspapers were then all through partisan. Mr. Van Buren, to whom he made the overture, did not respond to it warmly;

(From the Albany Press, June 2.1 Advertising, as it always does and always should, since that the HERALD had the circulation, ran in a steady, swelling stream into its columns, till its income doubled and quadrupled that of any other other journal in the city. Nor was the large income hoarded, but it was spent as freely as it was received in procuring news from all parts of the world, as well as from our own country. Carrier pigeons, yachts, steamboats, pony expresses, in pigeons, yachts, steamboats, pony expresses, in short, every possible mode of conveyance and communication was brought into requisition. Verbatim reports of public meetings in session beyond midnight were laid, like a photographic view, before the hundreds of thousands of readers of the Herald in the dim, gray light of the morning. Correspondence detailing at length great events occurring far distant from the city was hastened forward by the most speedy conveyances by special reporters sent thither from the office for the purpose. But when the telegraph was invented and brought into use, then it was that Mr. Bennett began to feel that his great ambition was to be satisfed. This

But when the telegraph was invented and brought into use, then it was that Mr. Bennett began to feel that his great ambition was to be satiated. This instrument he hugged to his bosom as God's greatest blessing on earth to man, and to himself especially. He made a household pet of it. Nothing delighted him more than to be able to converse, as he considered it, with one of his correspondents in Washington. This was the realization of one of his earliest dreams. Nor did he wish to have exclusive use of it. A fair field was all he asked, and how well he made use of this field the columns of the Herald have fully shown. Following as closely as possible, and, indeed, sometimes outstripping him, his contemporaries learned the lesson he taught them. They were, in fact, kept wide awake to their duties by the steady, continuous systematic and effectual assiduity of the great Napoleon of the press.

When the Atlantic cable was stretched no man, unless it was Cyrus W. Field, took a deeper or more earnest interest in that great event, and when it was accomplished he astonished the whole world by the great use he made of it. The cost of a piece of news was of no consequence to him. Its value was priceless. He was as ready to pay five thousand dollars for a despatch as he was one thousand. And if he paid five thousand to-day for a despatch he was ready to pay ten thousand to-morrow for another equally as good. And thus the man does not live, and never lived, who purchased a New York Herald and did not get his money's worth.

America has lost her greatest journalist; but he gave such striking and impressive lessons, there is no fear of any degeneracy to the spirit prevalent when he came upon the stage of action. He had his rivals, and apt ones they were. They will readily fall into the well-beaten track he left behind him, and will maintain the prestige James Gordon Bennett won for the American newspaper press.

(From the Boston Times, June 2.] The death of so prominent a journalist as James Cordon Bennett will excite the reflections on his

remarkable career which belong to the case. He is the acknowledged founder of the modern style of newspaper. Before his time it was a plodding, dull, newspaper. Before his time it was a plodding, duil, sleepy, slow-coach arfair, almost indifferent to publishing the news even when it tell into its lap. He took it and infused new life into it, made a new agent of it, sent the blood coursing freely through its veins, and it at once became a necessity to civilization. As a man Mr. Bennett challenged hosts of enmitties, all of which he has long outlived. There was no end to his enterprise. Money flowed like water when news was to be bought for the public, The founder of the New York Herald has earned a name that will last a long white.

(From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, June 2.1 The telegraph brings us the sad intelligence of the death of James Gordon Bennett, founder and pro. prictor of the New YORK HERALD. Thus has passed away the greatest journalist of the age—a man without a rival in all the elements constituting a great newspaper manager.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Clerical Enlogy on a Deceased Jourpalist.

The new Catholic church on St. Nicholas avenue, Washington Heights, was, as usual, filled by a crowd of devotees on Sunday last. Dr. Brann took the opportunity to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late James Gordon Bennett. Just prior to reading the scriptural lesson Dr. Brann addressed to the congregation the following words:-

Last evening, at about five o'clock, James Gordon

Last evening, at about five o'clock, James Gordon Bennett calmiy passed away from this earth. Our Church is particularly indebted to his benevolence for contributing \$5.000 toward erecting this beautiful structure. I am personally under great obligation to him and his family, who are now suffering so severe a bereavement.

It is a great consolation to us all to know that Mr. Bennett was a true and zealous believer in the Holy Church—an earnest Christian. Whife his mind was perfectly clear and unclouded he of his own accord sent for Archbishop McCloskey, who at Mr. Bennett's express desire and wish administered the sacrament with extreme unction. Up to the moment of his death he appeared resigned to God's will and happy.

ment of his death he appeared reasonate to down will and happy.

Mr. Bennett had long worn the "scapulary," but since he was stricken with paralysis, six months ago, desired to possess the "sacred heart" also. The "scapula," which is so commonly worn by the disciples of our Church, is symbolical. To the true believer its significance is great, but by the unbeliever it is regarded with contempt, as a bundle of rags having no meaning.

Mr. Bennett's soul, like that of everyone, must

endure some suffering as explation. For no mortal, however pure, noble and truly fathful to the Church, has at all times escaped sin. I therefore call upon all good and true Christians to offer up prayers to the Throne of Grace that his release may be speedily effected, and his soul enter those realms of perfect repose and happiness only accorded to "the just made perfect."

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. Resolutions of Sympathy by the Alder-

men.
The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday, the President of the Board in the chair. The reading of the minutes having been confirmed, Assistant Alderman Healy presented a resolution of condolence on the death of

JAMES GORDO. BENNETT, which was read by Mr. Michael J. Kelly, Deputy Clerk, as follows:-

Clerk, as follows:—

Whereas this Common Council has learned with profound regret of the demise of James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, and who, by virtue thereof and the proud and influential position which the Herald, under his untiring seat, his able direction and indomitable enterprise, has attained, is justly entitled to be regarded as the Nestor of the American Press, and therefore a real leader and teacher of the public, the maker and director of public sentiment of national State and local polity and of civilization at large therefore. Resolved, That this Common Council, in common with all who honor industry, intelligence and enterprise, do mourn the loss to the city and nation of one who has done so much for his time and race as James Gordon Bennett; that we do heartily sympathic with the annity of deceased in their sad bereavement; and that, as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, as the head pur excellence of the public press of the nation, the members of this Common Council do attout the tuneral in a body, and that on the day set apart for the funeral the flags on all the public buildings be displayed at haif mass.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY seconded the resolution, and said that notwithstanding the fact that

lution, and said that notwithstanding the fact that he had differed in some respects from the opinions of the founder of the Herald he always believed that the sentiments entertained and expressed by Mr. Bennett were always sincere, and advocated in the belief that they were true. He thought it was a great bereavement to the city of New York that a man occupying such a distinguished position as the leader of such a great paper had left the world. He (Mr. Pinckney) had lived long enough to know that the leading newspapers of New York controlled the politics of this nation. They controlled in a measure its financial affairs, and in a great measure its political affairs. When an editor of a paper had commenced in early life, before the newspapers had that great idea of independence, and had the courage to declare his views whether the people took his paper or not, he must be regarded as one of the great leaders of the newspaper press. In the editing of the newspapers of New York James Gordon Bennett was among the leaders, if not the leader, in independence of thought, without any regard for political cliques or parties. He remembered when Mr. Bennett started out, and he said "hy plans and views are thus and so; you can take the paper or not, as you please," He started out with a feeling of independence, and succeeded. He showed a commendable indifference to all cliques, and, looking at his wonderful career, he must generally be regarded as one of the great leaders of the American press. As such a man he deserves this tribute; for he was the leader of the independent press, aside from the trammels of party and the shackjes of local sectarian or commercial ideas.

Assistant Alderman O'Connor also eulogized the memory of the deceased. It might strike the members of the Board as being singular that within this decades here or four of our celebrated citizens had departed this life who had independently, and yet collectively, united in doing so much to promise the intelligence of the community. Morse put in practice the fulus which Frankin had utilized for telegraphic purpose, and they had an exemplification of the fact in the death of Mr. Bennett that had it not been for their discoveries probably the intelligence a great bereavement to the city of New York that a

tice the fluids which Frankiin had utilized for telegraphic purpose, and they had an exemplification of the fact in the death of Mr. Bennett that had it not been for their discoveries probably the intelligence which the deceased always faithfully laid before the readers of the Herald, would never have been presented. The Herald had revolutionized the style and manner of editing papers throughout the country. The speaker then proceeded to allude to the journalistic wonders which the Herald had accomplished, and concluded by saying that it was the duty of the Common Council to mourn the loss of a man who had done so much to establish that which all Americans felt proud of—the newspaper press of their country. press of their country.

The resolution was then put and passed unani-

mously.

Assistant Aldermen Conner, Geis and O'Brien were appointed as a deputation, with the resolutions, to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and after their introduction by Sergeant-at-Arms Jacobs the latter Board unanimously concurred in the resolutions.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE JA-

The following correspondence explains itself:-

The following correspondence explains itself:—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK, May 24, 1872.

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIST THE AMMASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY FROM THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES:—

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, have been charged by that body with the agreeable duty of tendering, in its name, to Your Excellencies and all other members of your Embassy a public banquet, to be given in this city at such time as may be agreeable to you.

The merchants of New York, of whom the Chamber of Commerce is the representative body, have noticed with great satisfaction the spirit of progress so strongly manifested in the polley of your enlightened Emperor, especially in his desire to extend the commercial intercourse of his empire with other nations. This desire is fully shared by the New York Chamber of Commerce, as it faby all enlightened merchants, for they feel that international commerce is, above all other instrumentalities, conductive to progress in knowledge, civilization and material prosperity.

For these reasons the Chamber of Commerce folly. conductive to progress in knowledge, ex-terial prosperity.

For these reasons the Chamber of Commerce fully recognizes the importance of your mission and desires the opportunity of paying its respects to the members of your Embassy.

Embassy.
Trusting you will afford it this opportunity by accepting its proposed hospitality, the undersigned remain, with high respect, your obedient servants.

W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE OPDYNE,
A. A. LOW,
E. D. MORGAN,
JONATHAN STURGES,

JONATHAN STURGES,)

BELLY OF THE EMBASSY,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,

GENTLEMEN—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation extended to members of this Embassy and suite to attend a public hangier, to be given by members of the Chamber of Commerce in your city, on a day to be hereafter appointed.

It is a marked expression of friendly feeling, conveying an international compliment. It affords useminent satisfaction and especial pleasure to accept this distinguished honor, which we fully appreciate as coming from the nierchants of New York, the great commercial metropolis of America.

merchants of New York, the great commercial of America.

We most heartily reciprocate the feelings so kindly and generously expressed, and accept with pleasure your politic invitation and shall avail of an early opportunity to conter with you regarding a time mutually agreeable whenever matters of a diplomatic nature, now under discussion, will permit us to make definite plans for the Outre.

With renewed thanks and assurances of distinguished consideration, we have the honor to remain, very respect-

Tully,
SIONII TONIOMI IWAKURA,
Ambassador Extraordinary of Japan,
JUSSAMMI TAKAYOSSI KIDO,
Associate Ambassador Extraordinary,
JUSHIE MASSOUKA YAMAGUTSI,
Associate Ambassador Extraordinary,
To Mesers, W. E. Dodge, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, E.
D. Morzan, Jonathan Sturges, committee of the Chamber
of Commerce of the State of New York.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Examination of Students for Admission.

The examination of students for admission into the introductory department of the College of the City of New York commenced yesterday, and will be continued throughout to-day. There are about six hundred and fifty applicants, all from our pub-lic schools, it being a rule of the institution to ad-

six hundred and fifty applicants, all from our public schools, it being a rule of the institution to admit no one unless he has previously attended one of them for at least a year. The subjects of yesterday were spelling, arithmetic, grammar and reading. A letter, in which some very good test words were adroitly introduced, was dictated to the students and constituted their examination in spelling. The questions in arithmetic and grammar were on printed slips. The problems in arithmetic were all such as are occurring in every-day life. The questions in grammar were of a somewhat puzzling nature to young students, consisting principally of corrections in false syntax, parsing and the grammatical arrangement of transposed words. Two of their questions in false syntax were:—"During the procession a child was run over, wearing a short red dress, which never spoke afterwards;" "The figs were in small wooden boxes, which we ate." They were also required to write a complete sentence, containing at least fifty words. The subjects which will occupy the attention of the students to-morrow are history, writing, algebra and geography. On the loth instant, the candidates will assemble in the College chapel to hear the result of the examination, to hear whether they are members of the College or doomed to another year of schooling, or to commence business with their present attainments. For them these two days are big with fate,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Senior Classes. The concluding examination of the senior classes of Columbia College was continued vesterday, between the hours of ten and two. One of the latest features in the educational department of Columbia College is the introduction of elective studies in the College is the introduction of elective studies in the senior classes, giving the student the option of selecting his line of studies instead of foreing him to cram an unlimited amount of Latin and Greek. In the senior class there is an elective between physics and Latin, between Greek and differential calculus and between chemistry and intellectual philosophy.

The examinations yester any were upon the elective physics and the elective Latin. The examination in physics was conducted by Professor O. N. Rood, and embraced plane polarization of life, circular polarization of life, elliptical polarization of life, double refraction of life and conical refraction of life, double refraction of life and conical refraction of life. The examination in Latin was conducted by Professor Short. There were really two examinations in each class—one to pass and one for honors, the latter being by far the most difficult. There is considerable competition for the two fellowships, each worth \$500—one in science and the other in classics. The examination to-day will comprise Greek and differential calculus, and will be conducted by Professors Drisier and Peck.